FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MASSERA IN FRANCE; DENIES REMARKING ON AMNESTY

FY081945Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1810 GMT 8 Nov 78 FY

[Text] Paris, 8 Nov (AFP)--Argentine Adm Emilio Massera denied here today that he had spoken about an amnesty in his country. Massera held an hour-long meeting with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today.

According to a press report, Massera stated after leaving Giscard's office that it is premature to speak of an amnesty in Argentina. A Massera spokesman told AFP here that Massera, a former member of the Argentine military junta, categorically denies that he ever made any remarks regarding an amnesty.

AMBASSADOR MIATELLO RETURNS TO SANTIAGO POST

FY081944Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1850 GMT 8 Nov 78 FY

[Text] Bueros Aires, 8 Nov (NA)--Gen Hugo Miatello, Argentine ambassador to Chile, returned to Santiago in an air force plane today. Ambassador Miatello left after 1530 from the military section of the Aeroparque metropolitan airport without making any remarks.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY MEETING--Mendoza, 6 Nov (TELAM)--Mendoza Province Governor Maj Gen Jorge Sixto Fernandez today presided over the inaugural session of the seventh scientific nuclear technology meeting, which will continue until Friday, with the participation of 250 national and foreign scientists. Present at the meeting was Rear Adm Carlos Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission. Important subjects referring to the country's nuclear activity will be discussed. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 6 Nov 78 FY]

COLOR TELEVISION--The national executive branch has authorized the transmission of color television through the PAL-N system used during the world soccer championship. It was also established that the transmission can begin within 18 months. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Nov 78 0 7 FY]

GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION--Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (TELAM)--The General San Martin underwater gas pipeline which will transport natural gas from Tierra del Fuego to the mainland through the Magellan Strait will be in operation at the beginning of December. The pipeline, which cost $192 million, will join the San Sebastian (Tierra del Fuego) gas deposits with El Condor in Santa Cruz, which will then join the national gas line. The gas pipeline itself cost $87 million and the rest was invested in complementary works which will permit its enlargement. The country will save $150 million in the import of oil alone. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 7 Nov 78 FY]

MICROWAVE SYSTEM--Buenos Aires, 3 Nov--The microwave telephone system between Argentina and Paraguay was inaugurated this afternoon. The system will link the cities of Corrientes in Argentina and Paso Patria in Paraguay. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0045 GMT 4 Nov 78 FY]

PRESENCIA CONDEMNS CHILEAN BORDER INCURSIONS

PY081620Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Nov 78 p 3 PY

[Editorial: "Calm in the Face of Chilean Incursions"]

[Text] The news reported yesterday about a Chilean incursion in our territory elicited obvious alarm and anger. The alarm was natural because, once again, the risk of being a peaceful country was clear in view of the threats, expressed in deeds, by a neighbor which has already done us much harm and has deprived us, by force of arms, from our access to the sea. The alarm, which was greater than was justified because of what happened in Cosapa, was not the result of excessive susceptibility but because of the distrust coming from our experience. The tense situation existing in this part of the continent because of the permanent Chilean expansionism was also taken into account.

Furthermore, the well-founded charges presented only a few weeks ago on another incursion near marker 38, where minefields were even planted by the Chilean forces, has not yet been forgotten. In the two cases, according to the reports, Chile tried to excuse its behavior with the same argument: The markers were not recognized, and the border between the two countries was not the one Bolivia claimed. It is, therefore, natural to wonder whether Chile is not engaged in a traditional policy of provocations which hides the purpose of changing borders and preparing excuses for a larger conflict. A century ago, this was the policy which led to an aggression which ended with the loss of our coast. History must never be set aside.

These provocations must not, however, change the calmness and the firmness with which we have to defend our rights. The people must remain tranquil in the face of the news and not be alarmed more than necessary. Calmness is what will prevent us from falling into games which others probably want us to play. This is the type of calmness shown by the Bolivian troops which, because of our neighbor, had to take steps to prevent the Chilean incursion into some settlement, which would have created a situation favoring some type of later Chilean claim. Under these circumstances, we can do no less than censure the attitude of our neighbor, whose attitude could have caused greater problems.

Firmness must also be mentioned. The first and natural reaction was to protest the Chilean attack through diplomatic means. This is the natural way to make our rights repected. We trust that these incursions will not be repeated and that international organizations will assume the appropriate responsibility.

At any rate, what happened for a few hours--until calmness returned--showed something which is worth mentioning. We are a peaceful, poor and weak country. We have not engaged in any armament race. We do not want foreign territory, and we have never been fond of conquests. But although poor and weak we have a legitimate pride and the aim of maintaining our rights. Yesterday's first reaction clearly showed that we are not willing to give up to pressures or provocations but to strengthen firmly the respect we are due. We want peace, but we also demand that others act in such a way as not to compromise peace. It is calmness which must become the basis for everyone, rulers and people, to maintain our firmness in the face of incidents like the one reported yesterday or in the face of any other greater tests.

SILES ZUAZO RETURNS FROM CARACAS, DENIES CHARGES

PY082012Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Nov 78 PY

[Summary] Former President Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP], returned to the country from Caracas, Venezuela, at 0300 today. Siles Zuazo rejected official accusations regarding his illegal return to the country, and other charges related to the events on 29 October.

GENERAL ABREU DISCUSSES NUCLEAR PROGRAM, SOVEREIGNTY

PY090256Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Nov 78 p 25 PY

[Text] Brasilia--"Brazil doesn't want the technology to make nuclear devices. The armed forces do not have the atomic bomb as an objective, mainly because an atomic war is the kind of conflict in which Brazil could not possibly consider participating."

This statement was made yesterday by Maj Gen Hugo Abreu, deputy chief of the army personnel department, whose name was again mentioned yesterday in Brasilia as one of the officials to be called to testify before the Congressional Investigating Committee on the nuclear program. He reiterated that he does not consider it "appropriate to testify in "Congress, despite the fact that the Brazilian nuclear program is not a political subject.

Abreu said that the current Brazilian nuclear policy best serves Brazilian national interests, noting that "the technology adopted, that is, enriched uranium with light water, is the most widely used in the world."

Abreu--who heads the list of generals eligible for promotion to army general--reiterated that the nuclear policy of the Geisel government was examined by the National Security Council [CSN] when he was secretary general of this organization, in his capacity as chief of the military household of the presidency.

Abreu stated that the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement was negotiated with CSN participation and "guarantees to Brazil the transfer of advanced technology in the area of nuclear energy. The first nuclear plant of Angra dos Reis was negotiated by the previous government."

Abreu said that the CSN was also heard by the Brazilian Government last year before cancelling the Brazilian-U.S. military agreement.

Abreu said: As CSN secretary I was in favor of cancelling the military agreement. This agreement was canceled because the United States started to tie its military aid to prior verification of Brazil's domestic policy and this we could not allow since it would mean disrespect for our sovereignty.

Abreu added: "Although Brazil intends to respect human rights it could not allow a foreign country to supervise human rights in Brazilian territory. This, in short, would mean relinquishing our sovereignty."

The former chief of the military household of the Geisel administration stated that "the Brazilian-U.S. military agreement was already of little importance for the army at the time of its cancellation."

He added: And now, after its cancellation, it is possible to buy military materials in other ways and from other countries, without difficulties, and without having to relinquish our sovereignty. We will spend our life studying, teaching, respecting and defending certain things, especially sovereignty. We cannot just let things like this be put aside because national interest should come first.

TWO HIGH-RANKING NIGERIAN GENERALS WILL VISIT

PY081701Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Nov 78 p 7 PY

[Text] Maj Gen Emmanuel Abisoye, commander of the Ibadan Garrison--Nigeria's most important--will arrive in Brazil next week to study the possibility of importing weapons and war materiel. [paragraph continues]

The visit was announced yesterday by Itamaraty spokesman Luis Felipe Lampreia. He labeled the event as "an example of the political and economic understanding which exists between the two nations."

In addition to Abisoye, Nigeria's chief of the General Staff, Brig Gen Shehu M. Yar'Adua, will visit Brazil at the end of this month. He is considered the second most important man in the government. The purpose of his visit is to study agroindustrial projects in our country.

These visits can be viewed as the first consequences of the visit made by Marcos Azambuja, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Africa, Asia and Oceania Department, to Lagos last week, where he concluded diplomatic negotiations for a package of agreements which will establish a relationship of friendship and cooperation with Nigeria.

These agreements--the first of this type which Brazil is negotiating with African nations--should be formally signed by Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira during his upcoming visit to Africa in the second half of January.

In confirming his trip, Silveira also said that he still has not decided which other African nations he will visit and admitted that he might choose two more countries--one of Portuguese heritage and one of French. The majority of the diplomats of Itamaraty are placing their bets on Guinea-Bissau and Gabon. "With respect to Portuguese-speaking Africa, an official visit at the foreign minister level to Angola or Mozambique would be premature, even though Brazilian interests in those two nations are greater than in Guinea-Bissau. With regard to French-speaking Africa, Silveira himself has already visited Senegal and the Ivory Coast, which leaves Gabon as the only valid alternative on the West coast," they argue.

Nonetheless, there are no doubts that Nigeria has the greatest share of Brazilian interests in Africa. The package of agreements to be signed includes a document containing guidelines for establishing a system of periodic foreign minister level consultations for the discussion of bilateral and international political issues. The agreements also contain clauses relating to trade and economic cooperation. With regard to specific documents, agreements on maritime transportation, technological exchange and scientific cooperation, as well as one to prevent double taxation, will be signed.

JORNAL INTERVIEWS PRC ENVOY ON BILATERAL TIES

PY081740Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Nov 78 p 2 PY

[Excerpts] Porto Alegre--The ambassador of the PRC to Brazil, Chang Te-chun, stated yesterday that both President Geisel and the future government are willing to strengthen diplomatic relations with the PRC, since trade between the two countries is expanding.

He stated: "Our policy is based on our desire to develop our country through our own efforts, but that does not mean that we have to discard foreign help in things which we lack." For Ambassador Chang Te-chun, the Chinese foreign trade policy drawn up by Mao Tse-tung is based on equal exchange, benefiting each country (buying what we do not have and selling what we have too much of to countries which need it).

During an interview with JORNAL DO BRASIL, Chang Te-chun emphasized the importance of the renewal of relations between Brazil and the PRC in 1974, especially in the field of commercial exchange, which is being conducted more diligently this year. Brazilian delegations visited the PRC to discuss the sale of iron ore and agricultural products (soybean, beans, cotton and sisal). Chinese representatives also came to Brazil to sell oil, raw materials and pharmaceutical products.

With respect to the policy of relaxation with foreign countries which is being encouraged by Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese ambassador asserted that this policy was conceived by Mao but could not be implemented because of the "gang of four," led by Mao's wife, Chiang Ching. However, now that this group has been broken up the government can carry out its foreign policy, he observed.

"We are not changing the guidelines drawn up by Mao. We are only implementing what he planned but could not put into effect." Ambassador Chang Te-chun does not believe in any "danger of Westernization" in China as a result of a greater economic opening. "We trust the Chinese people and we believe that they will assimilate only what is good from abroad. Even if it were not good, they will learn from it."

SUBMARINE PRODUCTION WILL START IN 1980

FY081411Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1325 GMT 8 Nov 78 FY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 8 Nov (AFP)--Vice Adm Hugo Friedrich Schieck, director of the Brazilian naval arsenal, stated here on Tuesday that Brazil will build its own submarines beginning in 1980.

Friedrich Schieck delivered a speech at the fifth inter-American conference on material manufacturing technology and stated that the plans, construction and materials for the submarines will be done domestically beginning on that date.

He added that one of the main obstacles to this goal is the production of special steels capable of resisting high degrees of pressure.

FRG'S SCHMIDT INTERESTED IN VISITING IN APRIL 1979

FY081546Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1422 GMT 8 Nov 78 FY

[Text] Brasilia, 8 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt wishes to make an official visit to Brazil toward the end of April 1979.

This report was released by Luis Felipe Lampreia, spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, who added that Schmidt will be the first head of government to visit the country after Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo's presidential term begins.

Lampreia added that the German chancellor himself confirmed his wish to visit Brazil toward the end of April next year when he met Brazilian Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira in Rome last September during the enthronement ceremonies for Pope John Paul I.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that Schmidt has been invited by President Ernesto Geisel to visit Brazil. Lampreia concluded by saying that the FRG Government should now confirm the exact dates for Schmidt's visit to Brazil.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN OIL SUPPLY GUARANTEED--Gen Araken de Oliveira, president of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation, has reported that Iranian oil companies have guaranteed full compliance with pending oil delivery contracts to Brazilian tankers, despite strikes affecting Iranian refineries. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Nov 78 FY]

CUBILLOS MEETS NEWSMEN, DISCUSSES BEAGLE ISSUE

FY082244Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 8 Nov 78 FY

[Text] Santiago--Argentina and Chile can still resort to an appeal to the International Court at The Hague to achieve a peaceful solution to their border dispute.

Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos has reasserted that the Beagle decision will not be submitted to new arbitration, and he warned that vested interests are trying to exacerbate the Chilean-Argentine conflict. The foreign minister made this statement during a meeting with Latin American, European and Asian journalists who came to Santiago to learn the true Chilean position. The foreign journalists mainly asked the foreign minister about the situation with Argentina.

One of the questions concerned a statement issued by Jorge Aja Espil, Argentine ambassador to the United States, who had reasserted the position that Chile cannot aspire to sovereignty over either the Atlantic or the Beagle Area.

[Begin Cubillos recording] The situation in the southern region was quite well specified in the decision issued by the International Court. This decision explains in detail the real situation in the region. I believe that the Argentine ambassador to the United States is (?not) quite well-informed in this regard and [words indistinct] the decision is complete with all its background and maps, giving a complete and true picture of the situation. [end recording]

Regarding Aja Espil's statement that peace might be disrupted in the southern region as a result of the court's decision, Cubillos stated:

[Begin recording] I believe that the best proof is that we have maintained peace for almost a century and that during this time Chile has always inhabited the southern region. Chile is in possession of this region. We have always tried to maintain peace and [words indistinct] we will continue to do so. [end recording]

Foreign journalists expressed their fear that a small border incident might cause a large-scale war between Chile and Argentina which could extend to other Latin American nations.

[Begin Cubillos recording] Well, Chile has already issued a proposal. Now it is true that such a possibility exists, because no one can discard a possible fit of madness. But Chile's immediate answer was to invite Argentina (?to appeal) to the International Court at The Hague [words indistinct] the best way to achieve detente and tranquility [words indistinct].

What will Chile do in case such a lunatic act takes place? I believe this situation must be studied as the events develop and in accordance with the particular situation at the time. We already said that we will do everything in our power to avoid a conflict. Chile will not be the one to start it. [end recording]

Cubillos reasserted the Chilean position of negotiating to achieve a peaceful solution of the dispute, as it has shown during the months of negotiation of the Mixed Commission No 2.

[Begin Cubillos recording] Well, for 6 months we held direct and extensive negotiations during which we discussed several formulas to solve the Beagle issue [words indistinct] concession on both sides.

Unfortunately, [words indistinct] therefore we are now studying another way to negotiate, either through mediation or through the International Court. [end recording]

The foreign minister was asked about the true situation in the southern region.

[Begin Cubillos recording] I would say that the situation is completely normal. There is a direct negotiation which tried to solve the maritime demarcation issue; this was not successful, but Chile has always insisted that these issues have a peaceful solution because the two countries [word indistinct] signed a treaty in 1972 to achieve a legal solution of controversies. This treaty compells the parties involved to appeal to The Hague International Court where all the possibilities to solve a dispute are studied.

This is why I am optimistic about the result. The situation is absolutely normal. I would be worried if there were no alternatives, but there are. [words indistinct] Chile has given further proof of concessions, of its desire to carry out peaceful negotiations. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Some Latin American journalists asked whether Chile was willing to yield regarding the Beagle decision in order to establish a contact point with the Argentine position.

[Begin Cubillos recording] No, the Beagle decision has never been under discussion. The controversy which Mixed Commission No 2 studied, and which Chile is now proposing to appeal to the Hague or to mediation, is clearly specified in the Puerto Montt Act, and it concerns the [word indistinct] demarcation. The Beagle decision is unappealable. [end recording]

Cubillos did not discard the possibility that vested interests outside the Chilean-Argentine circle may be acting to exacerbate the situation.

[Begin Cubillos recording] These kinds of interests are always present. [end recording]

The foreign minister also touched on the existing good relations between Chile and Peru, the [words indistinct] pending matters with Bolivia regarding border issues, in addition to highlights of his recent trip to the PRC.

ECONOMY MINISTER OUTLINES FOREIGN TRADE GROWTH

PY081607Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] In a ceremony held last night and presided over by President Augusto Pinochet, the best Chilean exporters received awards for their performance.

The ceremony was opened by Economy Minister Pablo Baraona, who pointed out the benefits yielded by the economic policy's encouragement of foreign trade. He went on to report that foreign trade has grown and diversified significantly in the last few years going from $1.25 billion in 1973 to $2.5 billion in 1978, which implies a yearly average growth of 15 percent.

According to the minister, noncopper exports grew from $220 million in 1973 to $1.2 billion in 1978, that is, at the rate of 40 percent per year. Nontraditional exports increased from $71 million in 1973 to $750 million this year, at the rate of 32 percent a year. While in 1973 Chile exported to only 43 countries, it is currently exporting to 90 countries.

The economy minister also reported that Arab countries are currently purchasing $26 million worth of Chilean goods as compared to $750,000 in 1973. Between January and August this year Chile exported $15 million worth of goods to African countries as compared to $250,000 exported in 1973. Minister Baraona emphasized that socialist countries have received $79 million worth of Chilean goods, compared to $40 million in 1973 during Allende's Marxist regime.

Baraona indicated that Brazil and Argentina purchased $100 million worth of Chilean goods each this year. Minister Baraona concluded by stating that there are over 1,750 exporters at this point.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS SEMINAR SCHEDULED

PY081540Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] The human rights issue and its influence on international relations will be discussed in Santiago by Latin American, U.S. and European experts. The meeting, which will begin on 15 November, has been organized by the Chilean University, the U.S. University of Notre Dame, the Conrad Adenauer Foundation of the FRG and the OAS.

According to Professor (Walter Sanchez) of the Institute of International Studies of the University of Chile, this is the first attempt at establishing the true scope of this controversial issue.

[Begin Sanchez recording] We believe that this human rights issue, this new movement toward the protection of human rights, has changed and is still changing the relations among European countries, between the East and the West, between the United States and Latin American countries, and among the Latin American countries themselves. I would say that the scope of the human rights issue is more than merely regional or inter-American. At this point it has gone beyond ideological, political and economic borders.

The significance of the human rights issue is recognized worldwide, and it is rapidly becoming the motivating force behind sectors which are nowadays demanding respect for these rights, the way it is happening in countries subjected to Soviet imperialism.

[Begin Sanchez recording] The interesting thing about this seminar is the high level of its participants, such as Notre Dame University, which is among the sponsors. The seminar will be attended by the director of the Civil Rights Center of Notre Dame, which has been among the most concerned about civil rights in the United States. [end recording]

The seminar will be attended by the OAS Human Rights Commission president, Andres Aguilar, and by Executive Under Secretary Edmundo Vargas, the U.S. mediator in the Nicaraguan conflict (Tom Foler), and other experts from Europe and Latin America.

[Begin Sanchez recording] This proves a special desire by the OAS to have this issue discussed by representatives of the highest academic level possible, taking into account all the many aspects of this issue. This problem is being discussed in both Western and Eastern Europe, and that is why we will discuss all subjects, all the agreements including those of Helsinki and Belgrade, which in fact propose a greater respect for human rights in countries behind the Iron Curtain. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES U.S. LATIN AMERICA POLICY

PA081806Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 8 Nov (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Deigo Uribe Vargas said here today that continental solidarity has been broken by the bilateral policy which the United States is pursuing.

The minister made the statement while commenting on the recent events in Nicaragua. He said that the United States remained on the sidelines and even disregarded Colombia's and Venezuela's request for support against the Anastasio Somoza regime. Uribe Vargas said that "the appropriate thing would be to have all the OAS member countries join with the United States to seek a solution to problems in the region, such as that of Nicaragua."

He said that the voice of U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who is known as a defender of human rights, "has not been heard in the case of Nicaragua." He added that the Latin American nations are obligated to undertake a move toward greater solidarity to prevent the progressive weakening of the OAS.

He also urged Latin American newsmen to form a bloc that will promote international awareness of the report which the inter-American commission will present. He said that the commission must confirm "the genocide in Nicaragua."

LINGUISTICS INSTITUTE'S ACTIVITIES TO BE CANCELED

PA081820Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0820 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Nov (AFP)--Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said here today that the government has decided to cancel the activities of the U.S. Summer Linguistics Institute (ILV) in Colombia before the end of the year.

In an informal talk with deputies, the minister said that the existence of that institute is not currently justified and that the country must recover its sovereignty in the so-called "mission lands" which have been subjected to the influence of those foreign organizations.

He stressed that the establishment of the ILV was a bad step on the part of previous administrations and a serious mistake, detrimental to the national interests in the vast Amazon territory. He emphasized that the ILV operates without any control from Colombian authorities and controls two-thirds of that territory.

During the past few years the ILV, which was established here in 1962, has been the target of harsh criticism because it is considered that the ILV's main objectives (study of Indian languages) were neglected when it began to undertake religious proselytization, in flagrant violation of Colombian laws.

The most important area of ILV influence is in eastern Colombia, populated by large Indian communities that have been practically subordinated to U.S. "missionaries." Some 264 U.S. officials and only 45 Colombians--the latter all hold secondary positions --work in that region.

An official Colombian report revealed a few months ago that the institute currently has 33 subcenters, numerous airports, modern planes and radiocommunication equipment. It also is authorized to convert up to $100,000 a month for its maintenance.

SECOND SANDINIST GROUP ARRIVES IN SANTA MARTA

PA071557Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Santa Marta, Colombia--Another eleven Sandinists have arrived in this city in the last few hours aboard a ship from Nicaragua, a spokesman for the port captain's office has reported.

The new group is composed of four minors and two women and their husbands. They arrived here aboard the (Descansa) 21 fishing boat.

The Sandinists told the press that they will file a request for political asylum with the Colombian Government.

Last week 10 Nicaraguans arrived aboard a ship they seized on the high seas. The Colombian Foreign Ministry is now looking into their status to decide whether or not to grant them political asylum.

HOSPITAL INTERNS, RESIDENTS BEGIN STRIKE

PA082105Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1610 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 8 Nov (AFP)--Approximately 500 interns and residents of three hospitals of Bogota University began a strike today to press for payment of wages retroactive to 1 January 1978. The strike, which began at 1100 GMT, is affecting the San Juan de Dios (La Hortua) Hospital, the country's most important, the maternity-children's hospital and the Misericordia Hospital.

Doctors told AFP that the Colombian Government had promised them a 24-percent increase in September but so far had not paid it.

The 2-day strike will limit the medical and emergency attention that at least 10,000 persons receive daily at those hospitals. All of the strikers in front of the hospitals are students of the state university.

SENATE PROBES CHARGES OF TORTURE OF STUDENTS

PA082057Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--An investigation to determine responsibility for torture allegedly suffered by students at the hands of the military will be conducted by the Senate. Senate President Guillermo Plazas Alcid will appoint a committee today to investigate charges made by 56 students arrested by the army under charges of belonging to subversive groups.

The full Senate last night approved the motion filed by Senator David Aljure asking for appointment of a committee to investigate the charges.

FORMER PRESIDENT PROPOSED AS LIBERAL PARTY CHIEF

PA061450Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--A complete change in the Liberal Party's leadership has been proposed here by Daniel Arango Jaramillo, former cabinet minister and new president of the Bogota council. Arango said that the party has been without a leader for at least 5 years and noted that the only two persons with sufficient authority and talent to lead it are President Julio Cesar Turbay and former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen. Arango said that since it is difficult for Turbay to assume the political leadership, Lopez Michelsen should assume command of the party through a single leadership.

MINISTER DENIES GOVERNMENT VIEW ON OIL BOOM DECLINE

PA081607Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Natural Resources and Energy Minister Div Gen Jaime Semblantes has denied that the oil boom has ended as some government officials maintained a few days ago.

The minister expressed the belief that the (?report) on oil production was not considered from an overall viewpoint in light of the fact that we have enough reserves to last for 10 or 15 years at a production rate of 50 million barrels per year.

The minister also said that it is true that domestic consumption has increased by 15 percent, but he noted that oil production in Esmeraldas has also increased by 9 percent. At present there is a great problem worldwide in regard to the marketing of oil, General Semblantes Polanco emphasized.

NATURAL RESOURCES MINISTER STRESSES CLAIM OVER AMAZON REGION

PA081856Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Natural Resources Minister Gen Eduardo Semblantes has said that Ecuador has the right to lay claim to the Amazon region. He said that the country is ready to defend the region's mineral resources. He added that Ecuador has the right to the territories which correspond to it on the basis of history and justice.

Minister Semblantes also said that Ecuador's future is promising. He said that extensive areas are being exploited in order to obtain optimum production. There is enough petroleum for more than 20 years, he said in disagreement with the finance minister who said that the country's oil boom has ended.

REPORT ON STATUS OF VOTE COUNT FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

PA081617Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] The Supreme Electoral Tribunal had confirmed approximately 45,000 votes from 120 electoral precincts 2 days after resuming the vote count for the first round of presidential elections. The work of the tribunal is characterized by its speed, for which it was commended by the leaders of the principal political blocs that are participating in the public vote count sessions.

As a result of its rate of progress, the tribunal completed reviewing the 450 tables which had been annulled in the first vote count and proceeded to reexamine the records that were still pending. At this rate, it seems certain that the electoral organization will complete the vote count ahead of the scheduled date; that is, before 10 December.

A prominent result of the vote confirmation process was the enhancement of the position of Liberal Party candidate Raul Clemente Huerta, who replaced Sixto Duran Ballen in second place. In fact, as of early evening, Huerta had 208,000 votes to his credit while Duran Ballen had 199,000. Of course, Jaime Roldos remains ahead, with over 260,000 votes. In other words, he is ahead of Huerta by over 55,000 votes.

MEXICO, JAPAN SIGN JOINT TRADE AGREEMENT

FL081615Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 3 Nov 78 p 4 FL

[Text] Tokyo (REUTER-CANA)--Japan's Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo agreed that Japan would help Mexico to industrialise itself while Mexico would supply Japan with oil, government officials said. The agreement came in the second and last round of talks between the two leaders.

The president asked for Japanese co-operation in Mexican efforts for developing a wide variety of industries and national industrialisation, they said. He said his country wanted to achieve their targets through developing its rich oil resources and promoting oil exports.

Mr Fukuda said Japan, which now depended upon the Middle East for 70 per cent of the total imports, wanted to diversify supply sources. About 99 per cent of Japan's oil needs comes from overseas. Mr Fukuda said Japan would help financially and technologically Mexico's economic projects and industrial infrastructural development efforts, including the construction of railway systems and harbours, the officials said.

The Mexican president, accompanied by Foreign Relations Secretary Santiago Roel Garcia and Finance Minister David Ibarra Munos, arrived here last Monday for a six-day state visit after visiting China.

Yesterday Mr Roel Garcia and his Japanese counterpart Sunao Sonoda exchanged views on the international situation and also agreed on Japan's economic cooperation to Mexico in exchange for Mexican oil, Foreign Ministry sources said.

In a related move, the president witnessed the signing ceremony for loans from Japan to Mexico totalling over one billion dollars.

COMMERCIAL DRILLING BEGINS IN CAMPECHE OILFIELDS

PA020152Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0344 GMT 1 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Oct (LATIN)--The Mexican petroleum (PEMEX) state monopoly announced here today that Mexico has begun commercial exploitation of its marine deposits in the Campeche Bay, which has an estimated potential greater than Venezuela's proven reserves. A PEMEX spokesman said that the company began construction yesterday of 10 drilling platforms to extract crude and gas from 80 wells that have been drilled so far in the Campeche seabed on Mexico's Caribbean coast. According to the PEMEX spokesman, Campeche Bay has "a probable potential of 20 billion barrels, while Venezuela has proven reserves of 18 billion barrels."

The first phase of the project includes construction of two offshore platforms to separate crude from gas and a connecting platform to collect the hydrocarbons extracted from the 80 wells, the PEMEX spokesman said. In addition, the project will include a 165-km oil pipeline and a port complex at Dos Bocas, "from which the largest volume of crude in Latin America will be flowing by 1982."

Mexico, which has potential oil reserves of 200 billion barrels, hopes to produce over 2 billion barrels a day by 1980.

According to PEMEX, the project--the initial phase of which requires an investment of some 300 million pesos (approximately $10 million)--was initiated in midyear and will end on 10 May. It encompasses the Akal and Nonoch marine oilfields.

The PEMEX spokesman said that PEMEX has contracted experts in offshore drilling technology from U.S. companies, but "a policy of increasing participation by Mexican technicians has been (?provided for) until the Mexicans develop their own processes."

COSTA RICA

37 SANDINIST GUERRILLAS REPORTED CAPTURED

PA090411Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0010 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose--As time passes, so grows the number of Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] members arrested in Costa Rica. Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria announced yesterday that a total of 37 guerrillas had been detained since last Friday. Two of them were captured in the Upana region, Alajuela Province, and the rest in Guanacaste Province.

The Sandinists surrendered to the Costa Rician authorities peacefully. The arrests were made during an operation carried out by the Civil Guard since last Tuesday along various points on the border with Nicaragua and deeper into Costa Rican territory. The operation was begun following charges that a large FSLN training camp containing 700 men is located in Guanacaste. The report has not been confirmed by the several hundred policemen participating in the cleanup campaign.

Minister Echeverria said that of the 30 guerrillas arrested, 11 were deported today to Panama, where some 100 Sandinistas have gone during the past month.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PA082312Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Interview granted by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio to Radio Reloj in San Jose on 8 November--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Do you have anything to say about Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza's recent accusations?

[Answer] I do not think that the matter is worth discussing.

[Question] What about stopping the campaign started by your note to the UN? President Somoza has even asked you to stop the campaign against his government.

[Answer] I have not started any campaign. I have not even referred to his comments.

[Question] What about the attitude of some National Liberation Party deputies regarding this situation and the ministers' participation in the Legislative Assembly?

[Answer] The ministers acted very well. They managed to clarify many things in long hours of dedicated and responsible work for the National Liberation Party deputies. I am highly pleased by this.

[Question] Is it true that the presence of the Guatemalan and Salvadoran foreign ministers in Costa Rica involves a possible mediation to alleviate the existing estrangement between Nicaragua and Costa Rica?

[Answer] We did not talk about that. We exchanged views on how to strengthen the Central American Common Market. I sent letters, 3 months ago, to all Central American heads of state in which I cited the importance of restructuring the Central American Common Market. The foreign ministers came to Costa Rica to talk about that.

[Question] Are you planning to go to the international fair in El Salvador?

[Answer] No, I have not been invited. I do not think that heads of state have been invited.

[Question] Are there plans to hold a Central American presidents' meeting?

[Answer] Nothing has been said about it. I do not think that it is likely.

[Question] Would you say that there are dark days ahead for Nicaragua?

[Answer] I cannot say. I do not have any information regarding Nicaragua. What I can say is that our position regarding Nicaragua is clearly defined.

[Question] Do you approve of the use of Civil Guard units to harvest coffee beans when there are so many unemployed persons who could be doing this job?

[Answer] They are not doing anything which requires great sacrifice. On the contrary, they are glad to be doing what they are doing. To participate in the coffee harvest gives them a sense of duty and pride in our country. In Costa Rica we look down on coffee collectors, while in other nations the harvest is a matter of national pride. That is exactly how Civil Guardsmen feel about it. I have talked to some of them and they are glad to be able to contribute to the coffee harvest with a high sense of pride and responsibility.

[Question] Is there much going on?

[Answer] Yes, as always.

AGREEMENTS WITH BANANA COMPANIES ANNOUNCED

PA0816137 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] In a speech over a radio and television network last night, President Rodrigo Carazo Odio announced that the contract-law [contrato-ley] with the United Fruit Company has ended. It was eliminated with 10 years still remaining before expiration. He added that the advantages that have been obtained as a result of talks with the Compania Bananera de Costa Rica and the Chiriqui Land Company are the following:

1. The company will pay 10 cents more per box of bananas;

2. The schools in the country's southern region will come under government control;

3. The contract-law has become an administrative contract.

The president said that the United Fruit Company and the Chiriqui Land Company will continue paying the export tax from which the Costa Rican Treasury receives 45 cents. The companies had been paying the tax under protest and had initiated a number of legal suits. It is expected that those companies, along with the Standard Fruit Company and BANDECO [Banana Development Company], will withdraw the suits against the state.

The United Fruit and Chiriqui Land companies have promised that on 31 December 1979 the pier will be operational, thus enabling the incorporation of Quepos into the national fishing plan. [as heard]

GUATEMALA

NICARAGUAN MEDIATING COMMISSION INVITED TO MEET HERE

PA090427Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2048 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Nov (AFP)--It has been learned from sources close to the government that the commission mediating the Nicaraguan conflict has been invited to meet in Guatemala in an atmosphere "without tension." The suggestion was reportedly made by Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer to the Guatemalan delegate on the commission, Alfredo Obiols, to prevent a failure of the negotiations.

The commission negotiating between President Somoza and the opposition consists of Obiols, U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler and Dominican Foreign Minister Ramon Emilio Jimenez.

HONDURAS

PANAMANIAN ENVOY SAYS ARMS DEALERS SEEK BORDER DISPUTE

PA082106Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1907 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian Ambassador to Honduras David Samuel Pere has reiterated here that international arms dealers want to revive the Honduran-Salvadoran conflict to divert attention from political events in Nicaragua.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozorez Typaldos recently made similar charges at the United Nations, indicating that the merchants of crime seek to reactivate the conflict between the two nations.

Honduras and El Salvador waged a bloody 100-hour war in 1969 as a result of economic and territorial disagreements. The war was sparked by a soccer game.

Pere reiterated the Panamanian foreign minister's statements and called for a speedy resolution to the Honduran-Salvadoran dispute. He asked that the Nicaraguan crisis not be used as a pretext to "fish in troubled waters."

In statements to the Honduran press the Panamanian ambassador said that secret reports on the arms traffickers were obtained during Gen Omar Torrijos' administration. Explaining that the matter is strictly confidential, the diplomat refused to identify those whom he described as "merchants of suffering." Nevertheless, the ambassador said that governments involved in the border dispute have already been notified about the confidential reports.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA CONVENES CABINET AFTER MEETING MEDIATORS

PA090240Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0142 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Nov (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza called an emergency cabinet meeting this afternoon while the funeral of Ramiro Granera, first secretary of the senate, was underway in Leon, 90 km west of Managua. Granera died from gunshot wounds sustained in his office in Leon on Tuesday.

The cabinet meeting was held a short time after the international mediating commission, which is trying to reach a peaceful agreement in Nicaragua, apparently rejected a Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN] document which responds to a Broad Opposition Front [FAO] proposal that Somoza leave the presidency and that a national transition government be established. The PLN document has not been made public, but reports state that the opposition proposal was rejected outright. Other sources said that the document is completely different from the FAO proposal which states that the FAO would have broad participation in the government when Somoza's term ends in 1961.

Although the mediating commission has made no statement, it was learned that the U.S., Venezuelan and Dominican members do not consider the Liberal Party document "appropriate for negotiation."

The newspaper NOVEDADES, a government organ, reported that terrorists disguised as peasants killed Granera, a Liberal Party figure. However, his secretary, Azucena Barahona, described the attackers as real peasants. This has left open the possibility that Granera was the victim of a personal vendetta connected to his professional duties as a lawyer.

The cabinet meeting this afternoon caused speculation that Somoza could be preparing more drastic measures to control the threat of rebellion which again emerged in Managua and other Nicaraguan cities despite a national curfew. The only constitutional guarantee in force is freedom of the press.

In the last few days the United States has applied pressure on Somoza on three occasions to force him to make concessions: It cancelled a $20-million IMF loan, called [words indistinct] government inspectors revising the Nicaraguan beef import quota and cancelled a trip of 60 officers of the Inter-American Defense Board who were to visit Managua during a Central American tour. Nevertheless, the United States said that "it does not support a Venezuelan Government plan for a possible oil embargo against Nicaragua if Somoza does not give up power."

OPPOSITION GROUPS INCREASE PRESSURE ON SOMOZA

PA090156Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0021 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[By Eduardo Romero]

[Excerpts] Managua, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--While Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza reviewed the nation's political problems with Liberal Party deputies and senators and army commanders today, opposition leaders said that a tense situation prevails and the business sector said that a change in government cannot be postponed.

Meanwhile, three members of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, Miguel Obando y Bravo, Pablo Antonio Vega, bishop of Juigalpa, and Salvador Schalaefler, bishop of Bluefields on the Atlantic Coast, held a meeting with OAS mediators. The meeting was attended by priests of the Managua Episcopal Diocese under Archbishop Obando y Bravo and other distinguished persons. They discussed the country's political crisis with the U.S., Guatemalan and Dominican mediators.

An assembly of Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN] leaders and delegates, a legally recognized group, decided at the last minute to withdraw all PCN representatives from government departments except the legislature. The traditional conservatives, the third party in the Liberal-Conservative pact of 1971 (Anastasio Somoza-Fernando Aguero), left their posts in the Supreme Court and other state ministries and institutions, remaining only in their seats at the National Congress. This is the strategy adopted for any political and peaceful solution to the conflict between the government and the opposition. [as received]

The Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries [CADIN] and the Chamber of Commerce reiterated their support of the mediating commission. CADIN favors an orderly and democratic solution to the problems affecting the country because a change in government cannot be postponed. The Chamber of Commerce supports a solution leading to a provisional national unity government and the immediate democratization of the country.

The Broad Opposition Front [FAO], which has established a 15-day deadline for the "friendly international consultants'" talks with the Somoza administration to achieve practical results, stated through its president, Rafael Rivas Cordoba, that the situation is tense and that democratic leaders are being arrested.

He cited the case of Antonio Ortega, the leader of the Democratic Liberation Union in Managua and a member of the FAO and coordinator of the Human Promotion Institute courses, who was captured by the military yesterday.

The pressure exerted by the United States, Venezuela and other countries, which have sympathized with what they call the efforts of the Nicaraguan people to eradicate the Somoza dictatorship, is increasing.

The opposition proposed to the foreign mediators that Somoza step down and leave the country with his family. This would be the starting point for the creation of a 32-member council of state that would implement a plan to appoint a 3-member government junta. It would dictate measures leading to free, guaranteed and multiparty elections in which the people would have the opportunity, free of pressure or enticement, to elect a new Nicaraguan president. This plan has been emphatically rejected by Somozist Liberals who consider the plan "unconstitutional."

Meanwhile, the endless wave of violence affecting the country is causing the deaths of officials in the government and the opposition sectors.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY WITHDRAWS FROM GOVERNMENT

PA0902011Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0215 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Nov (AFP)--The opposition Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN] announced tonight that it has begun to dissolve the powers of the state by withdrawing its representatives from the executive and judiciary branches. The decision is meant to bring about the overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza, it added.

PCN Party President Alvaro Chamorro Mora described the decision as "historic" and urged the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN] to follow suit. Chamorro added that the PCN will maintain its representation in the legislative branch because it believes it is necessary for the present.

With this decision the PCN has formally broken the 1970 pace providing for joint rule of the country with the PLN. According to this pact, which is incorporated into the constitution, Gen Anastasio Somoza legally holds the presidency until 1981.

The conservatives have withdrawn from their posts in government ministries and autonomous institutions, as well as from the municipalities in various parts of the country and other lesser municipal posts. The most impressive withdrawals were the three PCN Supreme Court magistrates, who left the court with four PLN judges. The magistrates have no alternates and cannot be replaced by other persons.

Chamorro Mora explained that the conservatives will retain their 40 representatives in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate so that a legally constituted congress can carry out the plan presented by the Broad Opposition Front to pacify Nicaragua. The plan provides that congress will approve its own dissolution and calls for a Constituent Assembly as the first step toward the creation of a government council and government junta to replace President Somoza.

OPPOSITION LEADER PREDICTS SOMOZA'S DEPARTURE OR BLOODBATH

PA090021Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2346 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--If Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza does not resign, Nicaragua will experience a bloodbath such as has never been seen before in America, prominent Nicaraguan opposition leader Alfonso Robelo said in the underground today. Robelo made his statements for "Notiseis," a San Jose television news program. He said that General Somoza has few days remaining as president. "I can assure the world that Somoza will fall before the end of 1978," Robelo said.

The former industrial leader was recently appointed by the Nicaraguan opposition, together with Rafael Cordova and Sergio Ramirez, to make up a triumvirate to rule the country following General Somoza's overthrow. He said that Nicaragua is now experiencing "economic, moral and social chaos" and that "the name for this chaos, in a word, is Somoza."

Robelo said that Somoza will leave Nicaragua before the year's end because of the pressure of the people who repudiate him. If he does not leave, he will be thrown out by force of arms. "A bloodbath never seen before in America will take place throughout Nicaragua and the dictator will be responsible for it."

Robelo said that when General Somoza leaves power the triumvirate will be installed for a 2-year period to reorganize the country. After that period elections will be called to renew congress and the executive. He said that the international aid needed to reorganize Nicaragua has already been pledged and that it will be immediate.

Regarding the National Guard, he said that it will be also reorganized and turned into a civilian police force such as the one existing in Costa Rica so that "it can help the peasant, the student and the citizen." Referring to the "Sandinist National Liberation Front," he said that it "is made up of a very respectable group of Nicaraguan youths."

He spoke of economic matters with great interest and said that unemployment is now 70 percent in industry and 50 percent in commerce. He said that various crops will be lost because no one will participate in harvesting "because of the fear and terror existing in Nicaragua." The businessman-politician said that 85 percent of the Nicaraguans are against Somoza, and that they do not make their opposition evident for fear of reprisals, but "the day will come when they will do so."

Somoza's fall is an irreversible fact and he knows it," the businessman said and concluded by noting that all of Somoza's possessions will become part of the national wealth following his downfall.

LIBERAL SENATOR ATTACKED IN LEON 7 NOVEMBER DIES

PA081418Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1326 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Leon, Nicaragua, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Liberal Senator Ramiro Granera Padilla died here early this morning. He had been the victim of a criminal attack carried out yesterday at his office in La Recoleccion neighborhood of this western Nicaraguan city.

The veteran politician and legislator did not recover from the two operations performed by neurosurgeons at the San Vicente Hospital in Leon. Two shots in the head seriously damaged his brain.

The Leon military authorities do not yet have any clues that will lead to the arrest of the three persons who yesterday entered the 57-year-old legislator's office and shot him at point-blank range.

Granera Padilla was a member of the Nationalist Liberal Party (PLN) leadership as the representative of Leon Department. The PLN, headed by President Anastasio Somoza, will hold an emergency meeting today to issue resolutions condemning the senator's death and to decide on posthumous honors that will be accorded him at the party and governmental levels.

Granera Padilla, former professor and dean of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN), former deputy and former member of the Constitutent Assembly, held the post of first secretary of the Nicaraguan Senate and was a member of the Juridical Commission in charge of reviewing and making recommendations on legal issues in the actions undertaken against the assassins of opposition newsman and politician Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

SENATOR'S DEATH DENOUNCED; VENEZUELAN OIL BOYCOTT POSSIBLE

PA082127Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Nov (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Government today charged "terrorist agents" with the murder of prominent Liberal Senator Ramiro Granera Padilla Tuesday in Leon, some 90 km from Managua. Granera Padilla, believed to be one of the most able lawyers in the government's Liberal Party, died this morning despite two delicate brain operations. The lawyer was mortally wounded while in his office in Leon. He was shot three times in the head by unidentified persons who had asked to see him. NOVEDADES, mouthpiece of Gen Anastasio Somoza's administration, said that the three men were terrorists disguised as peasants.

The death of Granera Padilla, Senate first secretary and believed to be the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN] ideologist, adds a new note of tension to the Nicaraguan political situation. It is believed that paramilitary groups will take reprisals against opposition leaders. Many persons have died recently after being taken from their homes or captured by persons whom the opposition identifies with the National Guard.

A large number of bombs placed by the opposition exploded Tuesday night throughout Managua. The explosions were especially intensive in the Alta Gracia and Monsignor Lezcano districts in the southeastern part of the city.

The international mediating commission made up of U.S., Guatemalan and Dominican representatives met again with Somoza, reports said. The commission reportedly accepted with reservations the PLN document rejecting the opposition's proposal that Somoza resign from the presidency and give way to a provisional government.

It seems that the mediators have been instructed by their governments to remain in Nicaragua, insisting that Somoza make important concessions before a new wave of violence breaks out. Reports add that the commission has U.S. approval to use pressure to convince Somoza to do so, even though it may take him some time to dismantle his administration.

Meanwhile, new international pressures were announced this morning against Somoza's regime. According to reports published here, Venezuela is about to cut off Nicaragua's oil in order to compell Somoza to resign.

Two Broad Opposition Front [FAO] delegates, Alfonso Robelo and Jaime Chamorro (brother of newsman Pedro Joquin Chamorro, whose murder unleashed the 10 January crisis), returned recently from Caracas where they had met with President Carlos Andres Perez. In a forceful speech Sunday, Somoza denounced Chamorro and Robelo as "two vote-seeking gentlemen" trying to overthrow his regime without raising a sweat.

Reports circulating today indicate that the United States favors the Venezuelan boycott. Nicaragua imports 450,000 barrels of petroleum monthly and depends entirely on Venezuela for its supply. The report adds that Somoza could negotiate with the U.S. Exxon Company to obtain petroleum, but that the United States would pressure the company into not selling to Nicaragua.

It is added that the suspension of Venezuelan petroleum could take place in 15 days. This is the same deadline which the FAO has given Somoza to make concessions. The deadline is 21 November.

TERRORISTS ROB BRANCH OF NATIONAL BANK OF NICARAGUA

PA060430Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 7 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, chief of the Legal and Public Relations Office of the National Guard, has said that several persons who at 0030 on Monday attacked a branch of the National Bank of Nicaragua in the San Juan de Leon neighborhood escaped with 320,000 cordobas. Colonel Aranda noted that the bank robbers identified themselves as members of a terrorist organization.

SANDINISTS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON CLASHES

PA081836Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1759 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) has issued a bulletin reporting on the deaths of 12 guerrillas and 10 National Guardsmen in confrontations which took place in October and early November.

The communique, which was delivered to ACAN-EFE in San Jose, Costa Rica this morning, Wednesday, states that the "Ernesto Medrano" column ambushed a patrol travelling by boat, causing five casualties. The attack occurred on the shores of the San Juan River.

The Sandinists also claim to have taken over and burned the "El Tarron" garrison and another garrison located in the Sabalos region. The communique states that another operation took place on 25 October in Nindiri, Masaya in which three soldiers were killed.

The communique adds that on 27 October a Sandinist squad attacked a Banco de America van and took 350 cordobas in cash, 1 million in checks and other documents.

The communique adds that on 1 November eight Sandinists were killed by army patrols in San Benito, Chinandega. Among the casualties were guerrilla officer Blas Real Espinales, who had worked in San Jose for the Superior Central American University Council (CSUCA), conducting socioeconomic research.

[San Jose Radio Reloj, in its 1730 GMT newscast on 8 November, describes Blas Real Espinales as the "commander of the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Front" of the FSLN]

In addition, Maria del Pilar Aguirre and David Martinez Santamaria are mentioned among those killed in San Benito.

Guerrillas Oscar Duarte, Leonidas Laguna, Rene Gutierrez and Everardo Gonzalez were killed on 2 November in San Felipe de Leon, thus indicating hostilities in four sections of Leon. The exact number of National Guardsmen killed on that occasion is not known.

Finally, the communique states that on Sunday, 5 November, the guerrillas attacked a patrol in downtown La Paz, killing two guardsmen. The FSLN warned the people of Nicaragua "not to be taken by surprise by any measure designed to achieve Somozism without Somoza."

Indicating that there are politicians willing to negotiate with the government, the guerrillas state that "therefore, military training and continuous attacks are basic rules of conduct for the Sandinist militias, the Sandinist army and the Sandinist people, who must be prepared for the next offensive." The FSLN finally states that the new offensive is designed to "defeat any maneuver which attempts to sideline the poor people and their revolutionary vanguard."

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES MEDDLING IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

PA082053Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1255 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The speech which President Anastasio Somoza delivered in Juigalpa on Sunday was perhaps controversial. However, it was indeed momentous. It reflected the sincerity of the Nicaraguan people. It was a speech of unbridled thought and feeling, a speech in which innermost emotions blended with the deepest patriotism to put the dots on the i's. It expressed the Nicaraguan people's fraternal spirit. Overall, it was a fitting speech to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the constitutional revolution led by Gen Jose Maria Moncada.

Sunday's speech in Juigalpa proved that the president of the republic and leader of the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN] is one of the few current Latin American politicians who can be called--for better or for worse--a definition in himself, a national power in himself. Due to this particular trait--which is a banner of victory--the PLN placed him in the presidency as the official candidate during the last elections. An overwhelming majority of the Nicaraguan people and the armed forces look upon him as the leader of the fatherland, as the highest value of liberalism, which is the force guiding Nicaraguan life in the constant evolution of democracy.

Somoza spoke in Juigalpa about the country's constitution and about his government's and the PLN's decision to respect and enforce respect for the constitution. He reasserted that if the PLN reached power through elections after emerging triumphant on the battlefields with a toll of 20,000 dead, neither Washington, Caracas, Jimmy Carter nor Carlos Andres will impose their will on Nicaraguans, regardless of their misuse of the power granted to them by their people. If they try to do so, Somoza said amid thundering cheers from the people, there is a PLN--a genuine party of the large masses of the people--which, just as it heroically fought against Yankee intervention 50 years ago, will also fight with the same patriotism against any foreign meddling in our internal affairs.

What President Somoza said in Juigalpa is shared by all Nicaraguans. It is something in the souls of all free men and women in the world; of all men and women who love their fatherland; of all men and women who hate injustice; of all men and women who despise abuse and arbitrariness; of all men and women who abhor the imperious actions of the imperialist representatives; of all men and women do do not recognize the right of any foreign power to dictate to them how they must live, eat, sleep, set their house in order or solve their own problems.

However, there were a few very important things which President Somoza forgot to mention or perhaps did not mention out of prudence or nobleness--such as the fact that the Nicarguan Government has always been the target of attacks too numerous to be counted because it is a sincere friend of the U.S. Government; the fact that, because they are loyal to the democratic ideals of Nicaragua and America, the Nicaraguan people were the first target of Castro-communism on the American Continent; the fact that, because it unconditionally espouses the cause of freedom and human dignity represented by the United States, thé Nicaraguan Government is the victim of infamous slander, bloody offenses and hideous insults that are nothing but an exaggerated repetition of what communists are still saying about the United States' presence in Vietnam. The only thing is that Carter's government apparently wishes to turn Nicaragua into a scapegoat for its own faults and--in order to placate the opprobrious and bloody regime of Fidel Castro--to sacrifice our people with the same treachery with which Poland was sacrificed.

However, nobody will see this, nobody will achieve this, because it is true that the Nicaraguans are peace-loving. It is true that this devotion for peace guides the international behavior of the Nicaraguan people and government, and it is true that we have a sincere feeling of fraternal friendship toward all peoples on earth. However, it is also true, as President Somoza said on Sunday in Juigalpa, that we are prepared to defend our fatherland's sovereignty to the last man, and that nothing and nobody will prevent us from enforcing respect for our political constitution, even by fire and sword.

These statements may sound outspoken to some and somber to others. However, they express the truth. No one in Nicaragua is afraid of the murderous mercenaries of the Sandino-Castro-communism or of Carlos Andres Perez's (?vile) underlings, or of gringo imperialism. As in the past, we will be friends of our friends. We will treat others the same way they treat us and, whenever necessary, we will defend ourselves, resist and advance triumphantly always, always, until we stamp out and bury the last enemy of our peace, our progress and our existence as a free, sovereign and independent people.

NEW NATIONAL GUARD CHIEF OF OPERATIONS APPOINTED

PA0820547 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Brig Gen Noel Genie Amaya has been appointed chief of operations, a position which had been vacant since the death of Gen Jose Ivan Alegrett. The National Guard's Legal and Public Relations Office under Dr Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar officially reported the appointment yesterday. The new operations chief had been serving as departmental commander in Chinandega in place of Dr Col Nicolas Valle Salinas, incumbent Managua police commander.

Since the regrettable death of Gen Jose Ivan Alegrett, Col (Armando Giron) had been acting operations chief. General Genie Amaya formally assumed command yesterday and met with his principal coworkers in his office.

The new National Guard operations chief has also commanded the departmental command in Granada where he is well remembered by both civilians and military. Colonel Aranda Escobar reported that Lt Col Oscar Gomez, who until Monday had been executive officer of the Chinandega command, is currently serving as temporary departmental commander in Chinandega.

As is public knowledge, Gen Jose Ivan Alegrett died on 8 September when the light plane taking him to Sapoa in Rivas Department crashed. His companions, Americans Mike (Channing) and Charles W. Sanders, and Vietnamese Nguyen Van Nguyen, also died in the accident.

FIDEL CASTRO TO MEET CUBAN EMIGRES 'SOON'

PA082007Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[By Alfredo Munoz-Unsa'n]

[Text] Havana, 8 Nov (AFP)--Various sources gave assurances today that a veritable convention of anti-Castroites coming from abroad to talk with the government will soon be held in Havana. The meeting, scheduled for the next to the last week in November at the latest, will be attended by 50 figures from among Cuban emigres in the United States, Venezuela, Puerto Rico, Panama and Spain.

If the reports are confirmed, the offer which Cuban President Fidel Castro made to the exiled opposition in early September would be successful and the government which he leads would achieve a net political victory, observers estimated.

Sources told AFP that formal invitations to come to Havana to talk "have been or are about to be distributed to representative figures of the Cuban community abroad." Both unofficial and opposition sources said that the debates will focus on a three-point agenda, the first of which is freedom for political prisoners remaining in Cuban prisons. There are currently about 3,500, according to both sources' figures. However, it is understood that about 400 will be initially denied pardon.

Government sources forecast that the parties guilty of "genocide" during the fighting against Castroite guerrillas before 1959 and those who after that date have committed "terrorist actions" in their struggle against victorious Castroism will have to serve their sentences in full. However, if the talks between the government and the exiled opposition are successful, the other 3,000 would be pardoned. Many of them are serving sentences which will end at the turn of the century.

According to analysts, President Castro seems to want a sort of "peaceful coexistence" between the Caribbean communist revolution, now 20 years in power, and the exiled opposition. Certain observers say that there is also a tacit condition concerning the prisoners' release: that the United States agree to welcome the people pardoned. They feel that Castro's government will hardly want to pardon hostile elements en masse to have them go unchecked out into the streets of Cuba.

The other point on the agenda will be, according to sources, "the reunification of the family." Out of nearly 11 million Cubans, almost 1 million live as emigres outside their country. Hundreds of thousands of families were thus divided after 1959. Castroism has gradually and quietly released nearly 14,000 prisoners since 1968. The majority of them probably want to rejoin their families in the United States.

As far as the Cubans are concerned, however, Washington is applying an immigration policy of minimum quotas now and at that rate "it would take 10 years for all the people to arrive there," former political prisoners complained yesterday.

The final point which Castro and his political team will discuss with the exiled figures, according to the sources, will be visits to Cuba by nationals living abroad. Observers pointed out that the United States will also be a silent bystander [convidado de piedra] on this point at the discussions since in general none of the topics on the agenda refers to the less numerous groups of Cuban emigres in other countries.

Official sources pointed out that the idea of "dialog" has elicited resistance in some groups of exiles but they stated that "no matter what it is called" the talks will be "between Cubans."

No decisions will be made on any of the three topics under discussion, they added, without being "analyzed and discussed between the interested parties," that is, the Castroite government and Cuban emigres. Castro himself said recently that during the talks only the three aforementioned problems will be discussed during the talks and that he will not try to include or allow the inclusion of political issues.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL082019Y [Editorial report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1923 GMT on 8 November begins live coverage, in color, of Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto da Costa's arrival at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport. As the camera pans the airport, a large portrait of Da Costa is seen on the facade of the airport terminal. A large crowd, carrying Cuban and Sao Tome and Principe flags, is assembled on the terminal upper deck and airport tarmac.

At 1933 GMT, the Il-62 Aeroflot airliner carrying the visitor and the delegation accompanying him makes its final approach and lands. The aircraft taxies toward the airport terminal and stops before the main building. Cuban President Fidel Castro is seen walking toward the ramp accompanied by a group of Cuban officials. Da Costa walks down the ramp and embraces Castro. PCC Central Committee member Vilma Espin is seen welcoming Mrs Da Costa.

The Cuban and Sao Tome and Principe leaders take their places for the welcoming ceremony. At 1939 GMT the national anthems of the two countries are played and an artillery battery fires a 21-gun salute. Da Costa, accompanied by Castro, reviews the honor guard. The two leaders then walk over to the reception line and shake hands with members of the PCC Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee--among them Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes and Blas Roca--Cuban Government ministers, other high officials, representatives of professional and mass organizations and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba.

Castro and Da Costa walk back to their initial places and the latter waves as they pass the cheering and flag-waving crowd. At 1950 GMT the military units pass in review, led by the military marching band. At the conclusion of the military ceremony Castro and Da Costa get into a limousine and the motorcade departs from the airport at 1952 GMT. Television live coverage ends at 1954 GMT.

Da Costa Decorated

FL090148Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Nov 78 FL

[Text] [TV announcer] A ceremony is now taking place to decorate Comrade Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, to whom our party and government have awarded the Jose Marti National Order. We now offer you part of the ceremony that is taking place at the Cubanacan Protocol Hall:

[Politburo member Blas Roca speaking, apparently in progress] Comrade Manuel Pinto da Costa: We have recalled all this because the decision to award you, esteemed president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, the National Order which carries the glorious name of Jose Marti--loved by all Cubans, national hero, the top and always master of the Cuban revolution--is based on it in just recognition of (?your) revolutionary, political and social merits and of the fraternal Cuban-Sao Tome relations of friendship. Our chief and leader, president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers and first secretary of our Communist Party of Cuba, Comrade Fidel Castro, will bestow upon you the valued order with which the government and people of Cuba want to honor you and express their esteem toward the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Thank you very much. [applause] [Castro pins the medal on the chest of Pinto da Costa and then they embrace] [applause]

[TV announcer] We have presented aspects of the ceremony to decorate Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, directly from the Cubanacan Protocol Hall.

MALMIERCA PROMISES TO PROTECT ANGOLA FROM SOUTH AFRICA

FL081624Y Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said today Cuban troops will fight against any South African attacks on Angola. Yesterday Angola reported that South Africa was planning independence plans for neighboring Namibia. Answering questions at the news conference, Mr Malmierca said that if Angola was a victim of aggression and its borders violated, Cuba would treat this as a violation of its borders and would fight along with the Angolan people.

And informed sources in Johannesberg have admitted that South Africa was in fact building up its armed presence in northern Namibia but said that this was in response to a military build-up in Angola.

The Cubans last clashed with South African forces in 1976 when the Pretoria regime intervened in the Angolan civil war.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY ECUADOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL031310Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Reports received from Quito, capital of Ecuador, announce that Cuban Ambassador to Colombia Fernando Ravelo was received in special audience by Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Jose Ayala Lasso. Ayala Lasso and Ravelo discussed the future of and benefits to be derived by the region from the Latin American Energy Organization as well as the importance that Ecuador grants to the entity.

SPARE PARTS EMPHASIZED IN WORKER PLEDGES

FL041810Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Workers belonging to the national mining and metallurgical workers union have sent our commander in chief a letter in which they reaffirm the resolute will of the workers in that sector to fulfill their productive duties and enthusiastically and firmly respond to the appeal made to them by the first secretary of our party.

Among other matters, the mining and metallurgical workers pledged to devote all their energy, enthusaism and revolutionary boldness to satisfy the country's needs for spare parts, to give their maximum contribution toward solving the more pressing needs for spare parts for sugar harvest equipment, to make every effort to develop the machinery industry in our country as a solution to the need for spare parts, and to become producers and exporters of spare parts, equipment and complete plants.

CASTRO, POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION

FL081129Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of PCC Central Committee, last night attended the reception given by Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Cuba, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the triumph of the October revolution. Also attending the event were Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Blas Roca, president of the people's government National Assembly; Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, Armando Hart, Pedro Miret, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Osvaldo Dorticos--all members of the Politburo. Others attending the reception given by Ambassador Tolubeyev included members of the Secretariat, Central Committee, ministers, leaders of mass organizations and representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba.

PEREZ HERRERO MEETS WITH USSR DELEGATION

FL071334Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, has met with a CPSU delegation which is headed by (Petr Lushinski), deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department. At the meeting which was held in an atmosphere of frank comraderie, Cuban and Soviet officials dealt with aspects of work carried out by the Cuban and Soviet communist parties in propaganda and the ideological field in general and with other topics of mutual interest.

MAYOR OF MOSCOW ARRIVES IN HAVANA ON 8 NOV

FL090039Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0034 GMT 9 Nov 78 FL

[Excerpt] Vladimir Promyslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and mayor of Moscow, today arrived in Cuba in response to an invitation of the Havana City people's government. He was received at the air terminal by Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the people's government assembly in Havana City Province.

BRIEFS

BREZHNEV'S MEMOIRS--As part of the activities taking place throughout the country on the occasion of commemorating the 61st anniversary of the great October socialist revolution, a ceremony was held presenting a new book published in Cuba, entitled "Let Peace Reign," covering two chapters of the memoirs of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The event was held at the Soviet Embassy and presided over by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture. Soviet Ambassador Nikita Tolubeyev, on receiving a copy of the book, expressed his thanks to the Cuban leadership and to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC, for the decision to publish this book, and he congratulated all the Cuban comrades who worked on the publication. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Nov 78 FL]

TRINIDAD MUNICIPALITY BANDIT MUSEUM--In Trinidad Municipality, Sancti Spiritus Province, the "Struggle Against Bandits" Museum was inaugurated as part of the activities taking place in that municipality during the "culture in Trinidad" drive. The inaugural event was presided over by Armando Hart, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, who toured the halls of the exhibit. The opening remarks were made by Brig Gen Orlando Lorenzo, chief of the Las Villas Army Corps, who pointed out the importance this museum will have for furture generations. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 78 FL]

PRESIDENT GUZMAN SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

PA071800Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0341 GMT 7 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 6 Nov (EFE)--President Antonio Guzman announced tonight that a new agreement which will improve the state's participation in the sale of gold will be concluded soon. He also said that his government will not ratify the agreement signed with the United Nations for a mining survey [censo] in the Central Mountain Range.

In a radio and television speech to the nation, the chief of state said that there has been a positive and receptive attitude on the part of the Rosario Company, which indicates that there will soon be a satisfactory conclusion to the neogtiations.

He also announced that negotiations with the Alcoa Company for the same purpose have advanced since he issued instructions to the national mining Policy Commission in this regard.

Regarding the agreement with the United Nations which was signed during the previous administration, President Guzman said that the provision which establishes that 2 percent of the profits obtained from the exploitation of the minerals that are found must be given to the United Nations as payment for its financing is "clearly onerous and excessive."

"The agreement will not be ratified by my government," Guzman said, adding that we are firmly determined not to compromise, under any circumstances, the Dominican Republic's resources in mining and petroleum.

He said that because of this it has been decided that beginning next year this activity will be reinforced, providing it with the essential budget allocations so that it can assume by itself, or by contracting for the services of specialized consultors, the exploration of mining and petroleum zones.

President Guzman also announced a number of local projects aimed at reactivating the paralyzed construction industry which has caused the first economic recession in his administration and, with it, the first political problems due to worker and business discontent.

He explained that contracts for some projects were made in an irregular manner, and because of this they have been temporarily suspended.

In a popular measure, Guzman announced that in December the government will pay a full Christmas bonus to government workers who earn less than 300 [pesos] a month.

Most of the projects he outlined are aimed at stimulating the housing construction industry, but he categorically stated that the government will not compete with private enterprise and, unlike the previous administration, will exclusively be involved in the construction of low cost housing for the poor.

President Guzman said that an agreement has been reached with businessmen to continue the now paralyzed tripartite housing program which will benefit the workers. According to the program, the government provides the land, the employer pays the down payment and the worker makes the house payments.

The president also announced the construction of aqueducts, roads, elementary and secondary schools, rural health centers and clinics and industrial free zones. In his second speech to the nation since he took office on 16 August, Guzman did not refer to political subjects and only dealt with economic affairs.

GUYANA

CHINESE-AIDED CONSTRUCTION OF TEXTILE FACTORY RESUMED

PA071920Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1758 GMT 7 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Georgetown, 7 Nov (AFP)--The construction of a textile factory under the supervision of a Chinese mission was resumed on Monday after the 700 initially hired workers were dismissed and only 400 of them were rehired. Wang Hua-ying, director of the Chinese mission, urged the 400 workers to put more effort into their work. In this way, the Chinese-Guyanese cooperation that was inexplicably interrupted in the case of the textile factory is resumed. The Chinese presence in Guyana seems to have awakened violent anti-Soviet feelings in the country's people. That anti-Soviet attitude was vividly shown some time ago at a drive-in theater in Georgetown. When a Soviet documentary began to be shown, the audience began to honk their car horns so intensely that the screening had to be cancelled. Guyana and China established diplomatic relations in 1972.

JAMAICA

BYELECTIONS SCHEDULED TO BE HELD 23 NOVEMBER

FL061805Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Nov 78 p 1 FL

[GLEANER political reporter]

[Excerpts] Tuesday is nomination day for by-elections, scheduled to be held on November 23 in the four constituencies of Northwest St. Andrew, Western St. Mary, North East St. Ann and North west Manchester. Announcement of the by-elections was made by the prime minister's office on Wednesday evening, a day after the government threw out an opposition motion in the House of Representatives calling for postponement of any future by-elections until the electoral system is reformed.

On Tuesday also in the House, a notice of motion given by deputy prime minister P.J. Patterson, sought the establishment of a joint select committee of both houses of Parliament to resolve outstanding differences about constitutional amendment and also to establish an interim five-member electoral commission to advise the minister on electoral matters.

Mr. Patterson's motion indicated that the government would not be postponing the by-elections as it also asked the house to "endorse the need to hold by-elections as vacancies occur so as to ensure that the democratic rights guaranteed to all Jamaicans under the constitution are preserved." The motion is to be debated next Tuesday.

PERU

RIOT POLICE DISPERSE DEMONSTRATORS IN LIMA

PY082304Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 8 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Lima--Harsh repressive measures have been in force in this capital since this noon as a result of violent street demonstrations to demand higher wages and the reinstatement of workers dismissed on government orders, and to protest the 50-percent increase in bus fares and the increase in the cost of living. The number of persons detained is not known. A 24-hour nationwide strike was simultaneously begun by students, professors and workers at government offices, banks and private enterprises. Police riot forces are dispersing groups of students heading toward the downtown area and attempting to reach the Presidential Palace.